

Amusements Co-Night.

THEATRE OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Pop.
COMPTON'S—8:15—Princess of Trebizond.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Callender's Minstrels.
STAYLEY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE—8:15—Chick.
HENDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRE—8:15—Two Roses.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—The Rajah.
WILSON'S GARDEN—8:15—Thatcher, Primrose and West.
SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE—8:15—A Birch of Keys.
THE HOTEL—8:15—The Thunderbolt.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—The Thunderbolt.
WALLACE'S THEATRE—8:15—The Prince Consort.

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Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK.
BODY BRUSSELS CARPET—Great sale. 500
 body Brussels carpets, to close out quickly, at \$1.25 per yard.
 SHAWNEE CARPET CO., 121 Broadway, and 12th St.
SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE.
 WILLIAM EDWARDS SPARKS CO.
 Crowded nightly. See advertisement column.

TO ONE AND ALL—Are you suffering from
 a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis or any of the various
 troubles that often result in consumption? If so,
 "Wilder's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lungs" is the
 remedy. This is no quack medicine, but is regularly
 prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured only by A. B.
 Wilson, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morning
 at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5 cents.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY
 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6.
 THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The provisions of the Government bill
 to be introduced in the Landtag modifying the May
 laws are given. The French official report of the
 battle in Tonquin is received. The Mayor of
 Moscow is said to have been banished for his utterances
 at the recent banquet. The Editor and
 publisher of the *Kerry Standard* have been sentenced to
 imprisonment for inciting to sedition. The winners of the races at Ascot yesterday were Burder
 Minster, Galliard and Ishmael.
DOMESTIC.—The Ohio Republican Convention
 organized in Columbus yesterday; nominations will
 be made to-day. The Democrats and Republi-
 cans of Madison County, Miss., have united against
 the Independents. It is believed that a special
 session of the Pennsylvania Legislature will be
 called. The American Medical Association met
 in Cleveland. Barnum's big test was
 turned in Chicago.
CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The Grand Lodge of Free
 Masons began its 1024 annual session yesterday.
 A corner of the jury caused the Bridge Trustees
 for not taking sufficient precautions to
 prevent the recent accident. Miss Wood-
 ford won the Ladies' Stakes and General Monroe
 the Jockey Club Handicap at Jerome Park; Bootleg
 Constantine and Lily Morson took the other races.
 The New York Baseball Club defeated the
 Chicago nine, and the Metropolitans
 were again beaten by the Eclipse Club.
 The Hudson River Yacht Club
 held its annual regatta. Gold value of the
 legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains) 92.22 cents.
 Stocks were dull and fluctuated according to
 the whims of board-room traders; they closed irregu-
 lar.
THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations in-
 dicate clear weather and slight changes in tem-
 perature, followed by increasing cloudiness. Tem-
 perature yesterday: Highest, 90°; lowest, 68°;
 average, 76½°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travel-
 ers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them,
 prepaid, for \$1.00 per month, the address being changed
 as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent
 to any address in Europe for \$1.00 per month, which in-
 cludes the ocean postage.

At the meeting of the American Medical
 Association yesterday, in Cleveland, the ques-
 tion of a revised code of medical ethics natu-
 rally obtruded itself the first thing. The
 delegates were all asked to sign what is sub-
 stantially a pledge to support the old code.
 Most of them signed it, but some of them
 would not. Official regret was expressed that
 no delegates were present from New-York.
 Considering that last year the representatives
 of the New-York State Society were refused
 admission to the association meeting, their
 absence this year is hardly remarkable. It
 takes time to cultivate a fondness for rebuffs.

Nothing was done officially by the Ohio Re-
 publicans at Columbus yesterday, beyond the
 organization of the convention. The serious
 work was carried on outside the hall. Friends
 of the three leading candidates—Forker,
 Turner and Lawrence—pressed the claims
 of these men for the nomination with great
 ardor. It was reported in the evening
 that Mr. Turner had withdrawn from the
 contest. There was persistent agitation
 in favor of Senator Sherman, which was quieted
 only by the most positive assurances in his be-
 half that he was sincerely opposed to his nomi-
 nation. On the whole, Judge Forker seemed
 to have the best chances of becoming the choice
 of the convention to-day. The earnestness of
 the delegates to do what was best for the party
 is noteworthy. It is plain that the Ohio Re-
 publicans are going into the fight this fall to win.

Even the uninitiated will read with interest
 the full report which we publish this morning
 on another page of THE TRIBUNE of the pro-
 ceedings of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons
 of this State, now assembled in this city. Free-
 masonry in these days occupies so little of the
 public attention that many persons have sup-
 posed that it was gradually dying out. The
 address of the Grand Master, however, indi-
 cates precisely the contrary. The craft is
 flourishing, it is said, none the less because it
 makes no noise about it. The last year has
 been one of prosperity in New-York at least.
 Other points of interest will be found in the
 detailed report. Non-Masons will see in it

signs which seem to indicate that there are
 rocks ahead for members of the lodges who
 do not pay their dues promptly.

Much interest is felt in the coming rifle match
 at Wimbledon between representatives of the
 National Guard of this country and the British
 Volunteers; and the regret is equally wide-
 spread that there seem to be dissensions in the
 National Rifle Association which has the
 American team under its management. It
 will take a great effort for the National Guard-
 men to win at Wimbledon in any event, and
 there is no chance of it at all unless there is the
 utmost harmony in the team and among the
 managers during the practice shooting and at
 the match. The differences which are contin-
 ually cropping out, therefore, are unfortunate
 and ought to be summarily suppressed, espe-
 cially if the members of the Rifle Association
 want outsiders to help defray the expenses of
 the trip. Above all, no attempt to use the
 American team as an advertising agency must
 be allowed for a moment.

A change has come over the French dream of
 easy conquest in Tonquin since it was affirmed
 in the Senate that one reason why the Re-
 public must attack Annam was because its
 ruler acknowledged that he was the vassal of
 China. It is every day becoming more appar-
 ent that the French Government realizes how
 unwise it was to set Pekin at defiance. There-
 fore, of late M. Challeme-Lacour has been
 trying to smooth down China's wrinkled front
 by intimating that France really has no wish
 to interfere with the Annamite suzerainty. The
 Celestial Empire, however, is not so easily
 smoothed, and it appears from what Marquis
 Tseng says that the new French representative
 will have great difficulty in arranging matters
 at Pekin. The Marquis agrees with all the
 world, except France, in the opinion that it
 will not be child's play to insure success in
 Tonquin.

There is marked agreement between public
 opinion and the verdict of the Coroner's
 jury so far as holding the trustees and officers
 of the Bridge responsible for the accident of
 last Wednesday. In the minds of the jurors,
 apparently, the panic was due entirely to the
 inefficient police force which did not keep the
 crowd moving. No reference was made in the
 verdict to the stairs, the primary cause of the
 disaster. The jurors seem to have been im-
 pressed with the testimony of some of the
 Bridge officers that the steps are a good thing.
 As there was testimony of equal weight to show
 that there were policemen enough on the Bridge
 on Decoration Day, we do not see why if the
 jurors accepted such statements on one point
 they did not on the other. On the whole the
 coroner's jury has contributed nothing to the
 solution of the problem of how to make the
 footpath safer for the public; for it will be
 noted that the police force has already been in-
 creased. It is left to the special committee of
 the trustees, therefore, to evolve the necessary
 plans and remove the dangers that still beset
 the passage of the Bridge. As they have not
 seemed to accept readily the suggestion of the
 public that there shall be an inclined plane in
 the stead of steps, we presume they have other
 and better ideas of what changes should be
 made. Their report is awaited with anxiety.

DOWN AMONG THE DEAD MEN.

Mr. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, it may
 perhaps be remembered, was the Democratic
 candidate for Vice-President in 1876. It may
 also be remembered that Mr. William H. Eng-
 lish was candidate for the same place in 1880.
 Do we assume too much in saying that these
 facts are within the public memory, or shall
 we be called upon for affidavits? However
 that may be, the two gentlemen themselves
 have evidently not forgotten the circumstance.
 By a singular coincidence, within the past few
 weeks bubbles have come up over the spot
 where each went down. In the case of Mr. Hendricks,
 who has been the longer under water, no
 artificial means were used to produce the
 effect. All of himself he bubbled and babbled.
 In Mr. English's case, if we may use a common
 figure of speech, guns had to be fired over his
 watery sepulchre to raise him. He was lifted
 up by a lawsuit. It only needed an interview-
 ing reporter to whisper ever the spot where
 Mr. Hendricks went down an inquiry as to the
 probable Democratic nominations in 1884 to
 see that gentleman's moist remains bubbling
 violently. The reporter caught therefrom the
 important admission that the remains had
 changed their mind since 1880. In that year
 the remains, then only four years submerged
 and in a good degree of preservation, refused
 with indignation to consider the proposition to
 renominate the ticket of 1876, upon which the
 remains played second fiddle to Mr. Tilden,
 though the remains were willing to take the
 first place themselves. The remains are now
 of the opinion that nothing could be more just
 or proper than the renomination of precisely
 that ticket. Unkind people suggest that the
 change of view is due to the fact that Mr. Tilden
 will be eight years older and a good deal
 feebler in 1884 than he was in 1876, and not so
 liable to live out a Presidential term. It is
 said that Mr. Tilden, who is a good deal more
 dried up than nowhere near so dead as the In-
 diana remains, when he heard the proposition
 winked viciously with great rapidity with his
 well eye for several minutes without saying a
 word.

The other body was brought to the surface
 by a lawsuit. Nothing else would fetch him,
 not even a proposition to renominate the ticket
 of 1880—unless with the understanding that
 somebody else should foot the bills. Mr. Eng-
 lish, as it seems, in the fatal year 1880 made
 a contract with Mr. William D. Murphy, of Albany,
 by which he agreed to pay that statesman
 \$1,200 to go to Indiana and use his powers of
 persuasion upon the stump to induce the In-
 diana voters to support the Democratic candi-
 dates, of whom Mr. English was one. Mr.
 Murphy never having received but \$100,
 brought suit for the remaining \$1,100 by an
 attachment in the Supreme Court of this State.
 In his answer Mr. English contended that even
 though he admitted the contract it could not
 be enforced, being in violation of the Constitu-
 tion and subversive of good morals, and
 the contract having been made in this city, at
 the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in the presence of Sen-
 ator McDonald, of Indiana—being in viola-
 tion of the statute law of this State prohib-
 iting the expenditure of any money by public
 officers for office for any other purpose than
 printing and circulating tickets, bringing voters to
 the polls, etc. Unfortunately for the cause of
 political morality, it was discovered that the
 State of Indiana, in which Mr. Murphy's patri-
 otic labors were performed, did not reject
 in such a law, and as the court held that the
 contract must be governed by the laws of the
 State in which the work was done and not by
 those of the State in which the contract was
 merely signed, the defence fell to the ground.
 The consequence was that Mr. English, whose
 interest in the case, as will readily be observed,
 was solely that of a conservator of public
 morals, was unable to teach Murphy the lesson
 in political morality at which he aimed. Some-
 thing of a tribute to morality was extorted

from Murphy, however, as by the terms of a
 compromise agreed upon he was paid only
 \$500. The cause of political morality is ac-
 cordingly promoted to the extent of \$800, and
 Mr. English has saved also that precise
 amount.

In view of these facts the Democratic party,
 if it had a sincere hair in its head or believed
 at all in the Reform it pretends to be so anxious
 for, would nominate William H. English not
 for Vice-President but for President. Here is a
 Democrat who is not only a reformer but re-
 formed. Having discovered after the election
 that his agreement to pay a stump speaker
 \$1,200 for his services was contrary to the Con-
 stitution, subversive of good morals and in
 violation of a New-York statute, he nobly
 closes his pocket-book, and from purely con-
 scientious motives refuses to pay a cent. What
 could be more admirable than such an attitude
 in these degenerate times! It is a great thing
 for the cause of political morality, and it will
 probably teach Murphy not to stump Indiana
 again except for cash. Mr. English ought, as
 has been said, to receive his party's nomination
 for President. He is the only reformed Demo-
 crat of any prominence in the country. But
 we fear he will not. His noble stand for the
 Constitution and political morality will excite
 prejudice instead of winning friends. He was
 somewhat dead before; we fear he is now
 deader than ever.

PRACTICAL USES OF ROYALTY.

Mr. Gladstone's reply to the inquiry respect-
 ing the Duke of Albany is positive in effect, if
 not in form. If the rumor that Royal addresses
 had been made and rejected had been un-
 founded, the Premier would not have declined
 to state whether or not the Queen's son had
 been refused the Viceroyalty of the Dominion.
 Indeed, he admitted that the Government were
 aware that the Crown could command the serv-
 ices of the Duke of Albany, and added, not, it
 is to be hoped, in a patronizing tone, that a
 willingness to serve did the young Prince the
 highest honor. Apparently the Duke was an-
 xious to go to Ottawa, but the Premier, having
 serious ideas respecting the responsibilities of
 government, was unwilling to appoint so young
 and inexperienced a man to so important a
 post. The Marquis of Lorne, whose relations
 with his brothers-in-law are somewhat strained
 owing to the rigidity of Court etiquette, may
 now console himself with the reflection that he
 has held an office which has been refused to
 one of them.

So ends another attempt to render the Royal
 Family useful as well as ornamental. The
 Hanover stock having been a fruitful vine, the
 English people have found monarchy an ex-
 pensive luxury, especially as they have not
 been disposed to tolerate anything like shabbi-
 ness in the Royal establishment. Whenever
 a Prince has married his income has been raised
 to \$125,000, and \$300,000 or more has been
 settled on his bride, and the Princesses have
 been favored with special grants on the same
 scale of liberality. The head of this family of
 nines has made exhausting journeys to the de-
 pendences of the Crown, partly for his own
 recreation and incidentally for the purpose of
 quickening the loyalty of the provinces, and has
 rendered excellent service on international oc-
 casions in presiding over exhibition ceremonies,
 and in ordinary courses as the personal repre-
 sentative of the Queen whenever a corner-stone is
 to be laid or a public work formally opened.
 His apprenticeship as heir apparent has been a
 laborious one, and he has displayed not only
 zeal in the service of the Crown, but tact as
 the head of English society, especially in his
 relations with the leading statesmen of the
 rival political camps. Indeed, if so plebeian a
 phrase can be applied to Royal occupations, he
 may be said to be fairly earning his salt. Never-
 theless, he gets the salt in generous measure,
 his income from the revenues of the
 Duchy of Cornwall amounting to over \$200,000
 a year, in addition to his annuity of \$500,000
 and the Princess's settlement of \$500,000.

The Prince's brothers cannot be said to be
 as useful members of the Royal household as
 he is himself. The Duke of Edinburgh is a fair
 sailor, who has commanded an ironclad and
 risen to the grade of Rear-Admiral on the ac-
 tive list, but it is not probable that the Admi-
 ralty attaches much importance to his profes-
 sional ability. As the husband of a Russian
 Princess, his most useful public function is to
 represent the British Court at the Imperial
 pageants of St. Petersburg and Moscow. The
 Duke of Connaught is a soldier, who has not
 shirked active work in the field. He took part
 in the Egyptian campaign, and in October is to
 go out to India to command a division of
 twelve regiments stationed at Delhi, Agra and
 several hill-stations, the headquarters being at
 Meerut, the scene of one of the memorable
 breaks in 1857. It cannot be said, however,
 that his services are worth what they cost. As
 for the Duke of Albany, the remaining Prince,
 he has shown some little talent as a phrase-
 maker in the few public addresses which he
 has made, and he is known to possess amiable
 qualities of mind. Aside from providing the
 colonies of the Dominion with a semblance of
 personal government, he would have had no special
 qualifications for the Viceroyalty. He has had
 no political training, and no administrative ex-
 perience. He would have had everything to
 learn.

This problem of turning Royalty to some ac-
 count in the practical administration of an Em-
 pire is not one that can be easily solved. A
 French satirist tells a grim story about three
 strolling kings, who happened to meet in a
 country tavern, and when they had dined like
 jolly good fellows could not raise enough
 money among them to pay the score. Princes
 nowadays have comfortable incomes and are
 never forced to pawn the family diamonds.
 They not only pay for their dinners, but have
 thousands to spare to wager on the Derby.
 But occupation they have none. They are
 hopelessly bored by continuous loafing. They
 are reduced to such straits that they importune
 Premiers for offices in order to make themselves
 of some use in the world.

TAKE AWAY THE STEPS.

The panic and slaughter on the Bridge re-
 vealed two things with startling clearness.—
 first, that the stairways were dangerous and
 were a blunder, and second, that the police
 force on duty was inadequate in experience,
 physique and numbers. It did not require any
 engineering skill to perceive these defects.
 Yet Superintendent Martin goes before the in-
 quest on the panic and says that he considers
 his police force in every way adequate, that it
 is the same now as it was at the time of the
 panic, and that in his judgment the steps are
 not only preferable to an inclined plane, but
 that the particular kind of steps on the Bridge
 are the best and safest possible. In other
 words, he thinks the panic was due entirely to
 the stupidity of the crowd in falling down
 these "safe" steps, and that if another crowd
 allows itself to get into another panic there is
 nothing to do but let them kill a dozen more
 people.

The public does not agree with Mr. Martin,
 and if these observations are the fruit of his
 best judgment the public will insist that the

trustees put the Bridge in charge of a man
 with a better variety of judgment. Mr. Martin
 confesses that if the steps had not been there a
 panic might not have occurred, and he also
 confesses that an inclined plane without steps
 is practicable. It is absurd to say that an in-
 cline will be more dangerous in winter than
 these six flights of steps. There are many
 streets in this city which are steeper than this
 straightened footway would be, and most
 people would prefer to take their chances upon
 them on an icy day than on six successive stair-
 ways.

The Bridge authorities will make a serious
 mistake if they allow themselves to take Mr.
 Martin's view of this matter. Public sentiment,
 revealed in many ways, and especially by
 floods of letters to THE TRIBUNE and other
 city papers, demands the obliteration of the
 steps. The people have a right to be heard on
 this point. They, and not Mr. Martin, have
 paid for the Bridge. It is their highway and
 they have a right to insist upon its being made
 passable. We repeat what we said at the time
 of the accident. The best thing to do now is
 to shut up the Bridge to pedestrians and re-
 construct the footway without steps. Then if
 Mr. Martin refuses to profit by experience, re-
 move him and put in his place a man who, if
 he be not endowed with foresight, shall at
 least be capable of hindsight.

LET-ALONE GOVERNMENT.

"Let us alone," say the Bridge trustees,
 "and we will make everything safe when the
 public ceases to crowd the Bridge. At pres-
 ent each passenger, living or dead, pays a
 penny." So the management suffers 200 per-
 sons a minute to be driven over a flight of steps
 which it is not possible for more than 100 per-
 sons a minute to pass with safety. Death and
 anguish, maimed and bloody bodies, are the
 result.

"Let us alone," say the Irish fugitives who
 call themselves Americans only that they may
 with greater safety egg on murders abroad.
 So misery comes to the Irish people, and the
 honor of the United States is called in question
 by the acts of men who seek citizenship only as
 a shield for crime.

"Let us alone," say Southern bloods, who
 know no other way of promoting a political idea
 than to assassinate the persons who oppose it.
 "Our state of society is a little incomplete, but
 we must be trusted to take care of our own
 crimes." So the bravest and most worthy are
 deliberately picked out for slaughter, and re-
 sistance being quelled, a Southern fury cannot
 agree, and a brilliant victory is recorded for the
 party of shot-guns.

"Let us alone," say the officials of an unre-
 formed Civil Service. "Any meddling with the
 'right' of a boss or a faction to fill the offices
 'will only cripple the party.' So the faithful
 servants of a boss hope to make conventions to
 order hereafter, as heretofore, and thus to per-
 petuate the rule of their bosses, the subjugation
 of the people, and their own salaries.

There was just one grain of truth in the say-
 ing, "the best government is that which gov-
 erns least." It is true that the best people need
 the least governing. And, as a rule, the best
 people contrive to get for themselves the best
 government. When men behave themselves
 justly and honorably toward all, there is no
 need of law. But the people who will not care
 for the rights of others without restraint need
 to be restrained. It is not the function of our
 Government to do nothing in an able-bodied
 manner. Neither is it the function of our Gov-
 ernment to let the mob do as it pleases, nor to
 invest any monopolist, or faction, or favored
 class, with power to disregard the rights of the
 public. If the majority anywhere is indifferent
 or regardless, it must be restrained, and not
 less must any set of men who fancy that
 they have peculiar privileges. The pith of the
 matter is that the rights of all must be protected
 in this country. The people who care nothing for
 the rights of others, be they many or few, be
 they rich and powerful or poor and helpless,
 must be restrained and taught that justice is
 law for them and for everybody.

Our Government is not one of noses, but of
 thoughts. In the end it is shaped and directed,
 not by mere count of persons, but by the
 weighing of ideas. Public opinion settles every-
 thing sooner or later, and the few with right
 on their side are pretty sure to get the upper
 hand. Let any man do a wrong and American
 will not be content until it has found a way
 to right the wrong. It would be well, there-
 fore, for the unreformed officials to remember
 that they are servants of the public, and not
 of any boss or faction. It would be well for
 the railroads to set themselves right before it
 becomes necessary to set them right by legis-
 lation. It would be well for Southern bullies
 to remember in time that this country is as
 free for others as it is for them. It would be
 well for Irish malcontents to remember that
 they have no business to live here unless they
 mean to obey American laws and to be loyal
 American citizens. It would be well for the
 Bridge trustees to refuse a few pennies, if
 necessary, in order to make another crash and
 slaughter practically impossible. In a free
 country it is always better to obey the laws
 before public opinion is waked up to enact them.

WHAT WILL THEY DO WITH HIM?

The whole State of Massachusetts is agitated
 with the absorbing question, Will Butler run
 again next fall, and if he does can he be
 beaten? It he does reconsider his determina-
 tion not to be a candidate for reelection and is
 renominated, it is evident that the State will
 see the liveliest campaign in its history. The
 Governor's remarkable course has naturally
 aroused a great commotion. He has devoted
 all his energies since coming into office to a
 persistent and unscrupulous assault upon the
 good name of the State. Whatever was re-
 spectable and honored he has attacked, and he
 has shown no squeamishness in the choice of
 his weapons. The result is that he has suc-
 ceeded in uniting the respectable voters of all
 parties solidly against him. He has made it a
 matter of State pride for every loyal son of
 Massachusetts to denounce his course. If he
 goes before the people for reelection it will be
 as the candidate of the ignorant and disreput-
 able, and the only question will be whether
 those classes or the intelligent and respectable
 people are numerically in the majority.

A Republican leader in the State says that
 Harvard's refusal to give the Governor a
 degree instead of injuring the Republicans will
 help them, for it has set the keynote of the
 next campaign. The issue will be on the per-
 petuation of Butlerism or the return to dig-
 nified and respectable administration. Butler
 has certainly not succeeded in developing
 any other issue. His Tewksbury inquiry is
 confessed on all hands to be a failure, and
 there are unmistakable indications that be-
 fore the defence is closed public sentiment will
 condemn the Governor for his course in the
 whole business. A Bostonian said a day or two
 ago that the boy's definition of chemistry ap-
 plied perfectly to Butlerism as displayed in
 the Governor's administration: "A big light,
 a loud noise and a bad smell." That is about

what it amounts to, and one only question in
 whether the majority of the voters of Massachu-
 setts like that sort of thing well enough to
 choose another year of it. At this distance the
 chances appear to be against its continuation.

WHAT IT IS HERE FOR.

The Louisville Courier-Journal inquires:
 "What is the Democratic party here for, except
 to reform the tariff?"

Well, we can think of half a dozen things
 that it is here for that have nothing whatever
 to do with the tariff.

It is here to give the Republican party some-
 thing to defeat every four years.

It is here to excite envy in the breast of every
 American humorist as it discourses of Cen-tral-
 ization, as if it were really mentioning some-
 thing.

It is here to give a striking illustration of
 inane unfairness and cowardice by sneering
 "fraud" at an electoral commission which it
 helped to form and by whose decision it agreed
 to abide.

It is here to show how long a party that is
 clean out of principles and whose record can-
 not be safely handled without first being
 deodorized, can keep above ground simply by
 force of momentum.

It is here to determine whether, being hope-
 lessly divided against itself on the free trade
 issue, it can be glued together in 1884 by a
 platform committee.

It is here as the most notable political shock-
 ing example known to our history.

It is here to sit up nights, supplicating the
 smiling people to make a change for the sake
 of change.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Henry Schliemann has been elected an Hon-
 orary Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.
 The late Sir George Jessel's will disposes of per-
 sonal property worth more than \$1,125,000.

The late Hon. Thomas Allen, of Missouri, be-
 queathed \$500 to the Bennington Battle Monument
 fund.

"Is that so, Doctor?" asked Governor Butler of
 ex-Governor Rice of Massachusetts, at the famous
 inquest the other day. "Are you addressing me
 sir?" retorted Mr. Rice, with dignity. "I am not
 accustomed to being called Doctor." The widow
 subsided.

A movement is afoot among the bankers of Mis-
 souri to present to Governor Crittenden a hand-
 some gold watch and chain, appropriately inscribed,
 in recognition of his efforts to protect banks, money
 carriers, and property generally from the attacks of
 outlaws.

When Miss Wixom—"Emma Nevada"—made her
 debut in Paris in the "The Pearl of Brazil," that
 other brilliant American prima donna, Marie Van
 Zandt, occupied a prominent box. At the close of
 one of Miss Wixom's most brilliant passages, when
 the audience was hushed with admiration, a single
 "Hurrah!" in a clear soprano voice, but with an un-
 mistakable Yankee accent, rang through the house.
 Every eye was instantly turned to where Miss
 Van Zandt sat, her face glowing with mingled
 embarrassment and enthusiasm, and then for five
 minutes the house rang with a storm of "Bravo!
 Van Zandt! Bravo! Nevada!"

A stern reformer is the Prince of Montenegro.
 Some time ago he closed all the cafes and drinking
 shops in his dominion, regarding them as schools of
 effeminacy, extravagance and corruption. Then he
 abolished all titles, so that while formerly every
 other man in Montenegro was an "Excellency,"
 now even the Ministers have to be content with
 plain "Mr." And now the Prince has issued an in-
 terdict against all "luxurious wearing apparel